



Wind energy and SAR wind mapping

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SEASAR
2008

workshops



Wind energy and SAR wind mapping

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Abstract

Online processing of SAR to wind maps is ongoing, and the series of wind maps are used for investigation of offshore wind resources. In wind energy the siting of a wind farm is dependent upon reliable information about the wind climate within the area of interest. Offshore this information is hard to retrieve as it is costly to install and maintain offshore meteorological masts and very few reliable data sets exists. Typically a meteorological mast is erected for the purpose of calculating the wind resource. An alternative approach using satellite SAR images has been developed and tested. The results are fairly good and the method is growing into an applied routine. Results from an in-depth study in the Scandinavia Seas will be presented. In this offshore area around 15 offshore wind farms are operating and more are in construction. Thus the study is focussed on an area with major offshore wind power capacity.

Workshop presentation

Higher level

Last modified: 07.05.06

Charlotte Bay Hasager Merete Bruun Christiansen

Wind energy and SAR wind mapping

Wind Energy Department
Risoe National Laboratory DTU
Denmark



RISO



SEASAR 2008

THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ADVANCES IN SAR OCEANOGRAPHY FROM ENVISAT AND ERS MISSIONS



Courtesy: DONG energy, Denmark

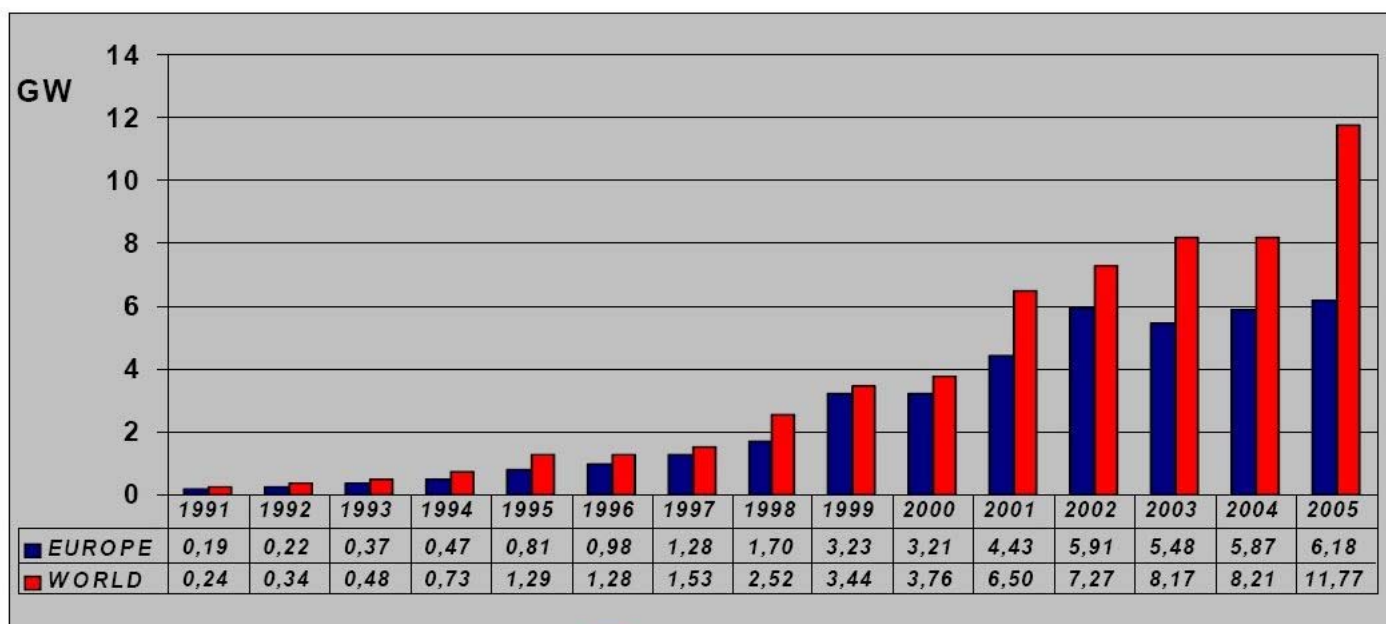
Wind power trend

Wind ressource – SAR

Wake - SAR

20 year prediction

Global wind power market growth



Average Annual
Growth Rates

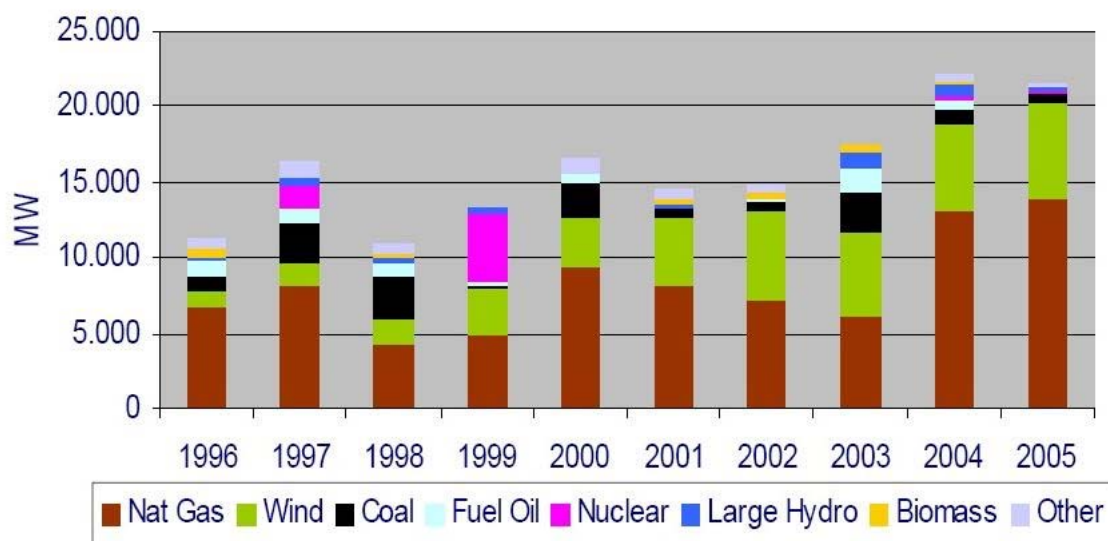
Europe
1995-2000 31.7%,
2000-2005 14.0%

World
1995-2000 23.8%,
2000-2005 25.6%

Source: EWEA, GWEC

EU capacity installations 1996-2005 (MW)

New installed capacity EU-15 1996-2005

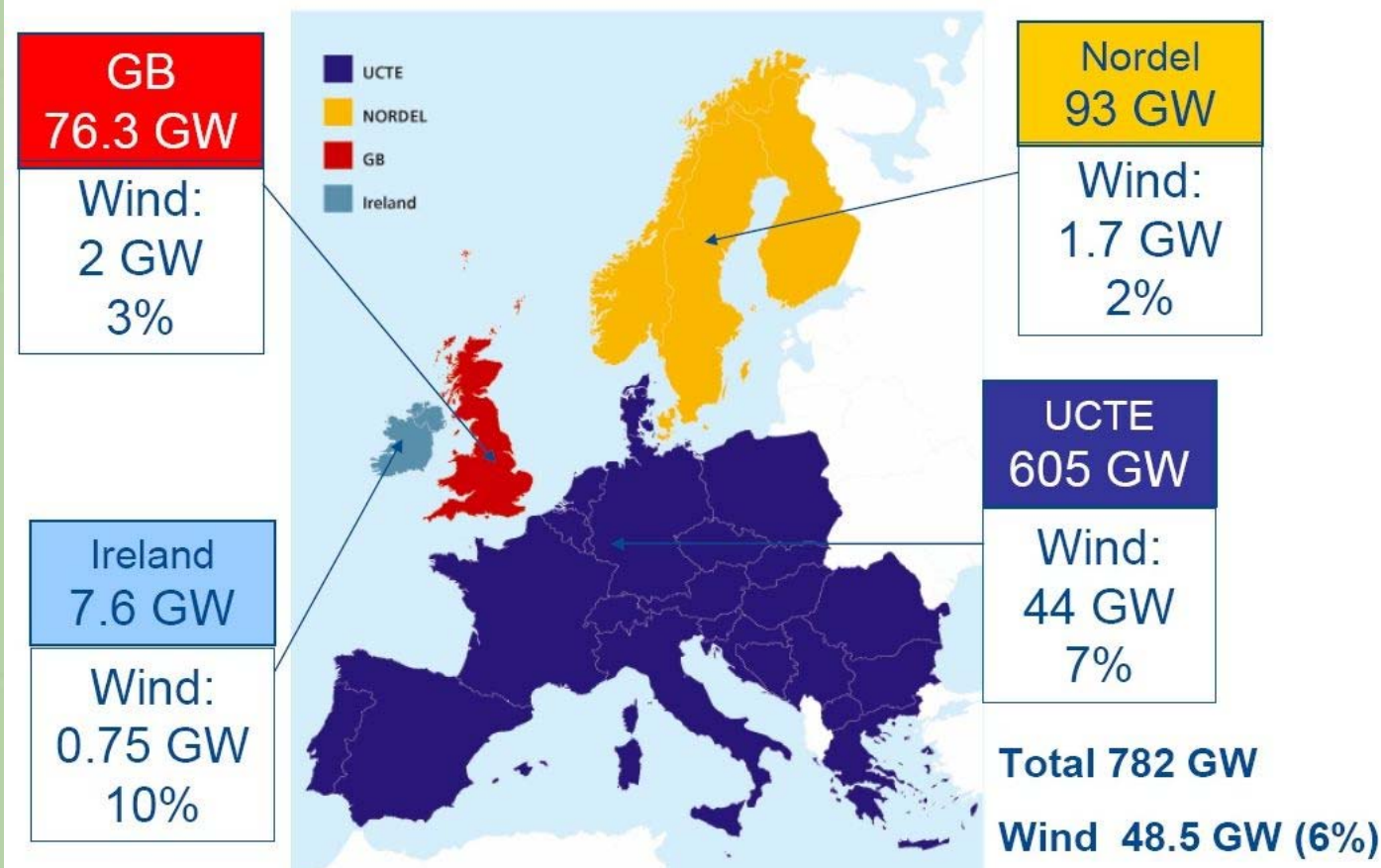


2006 : new gas: 8.5 GW

new wind: 7.5 GW

Source: Platts/EWEA

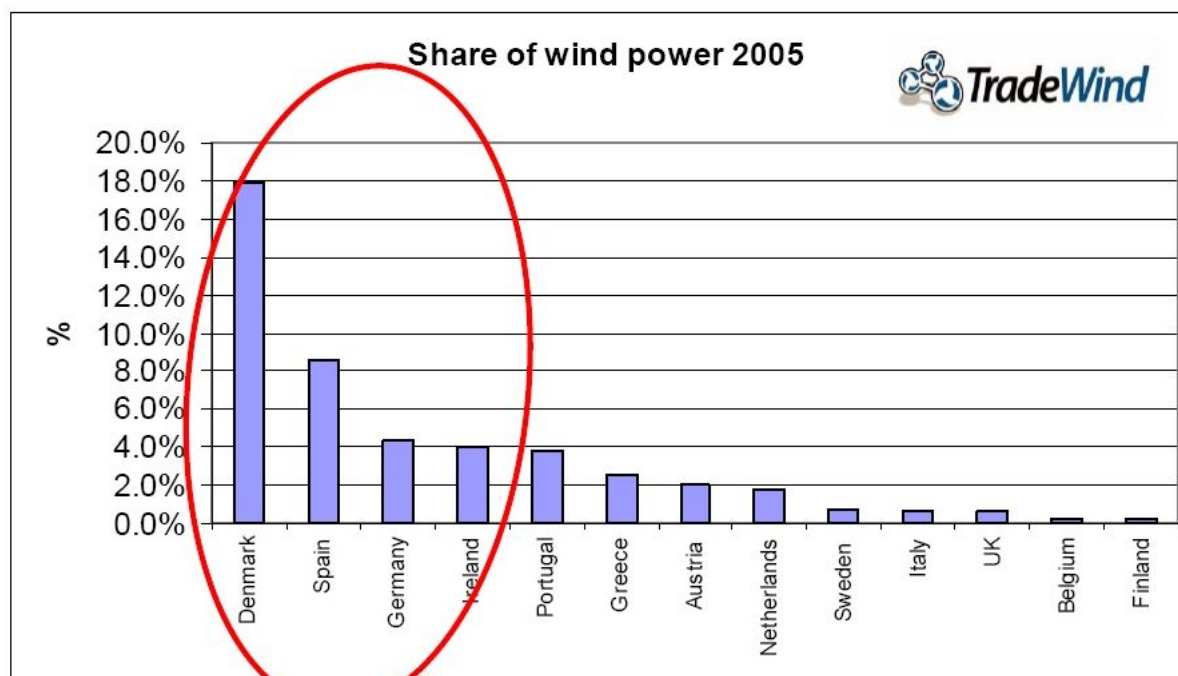
Europe: Distribution of wind power capacity (2006)



EU decision

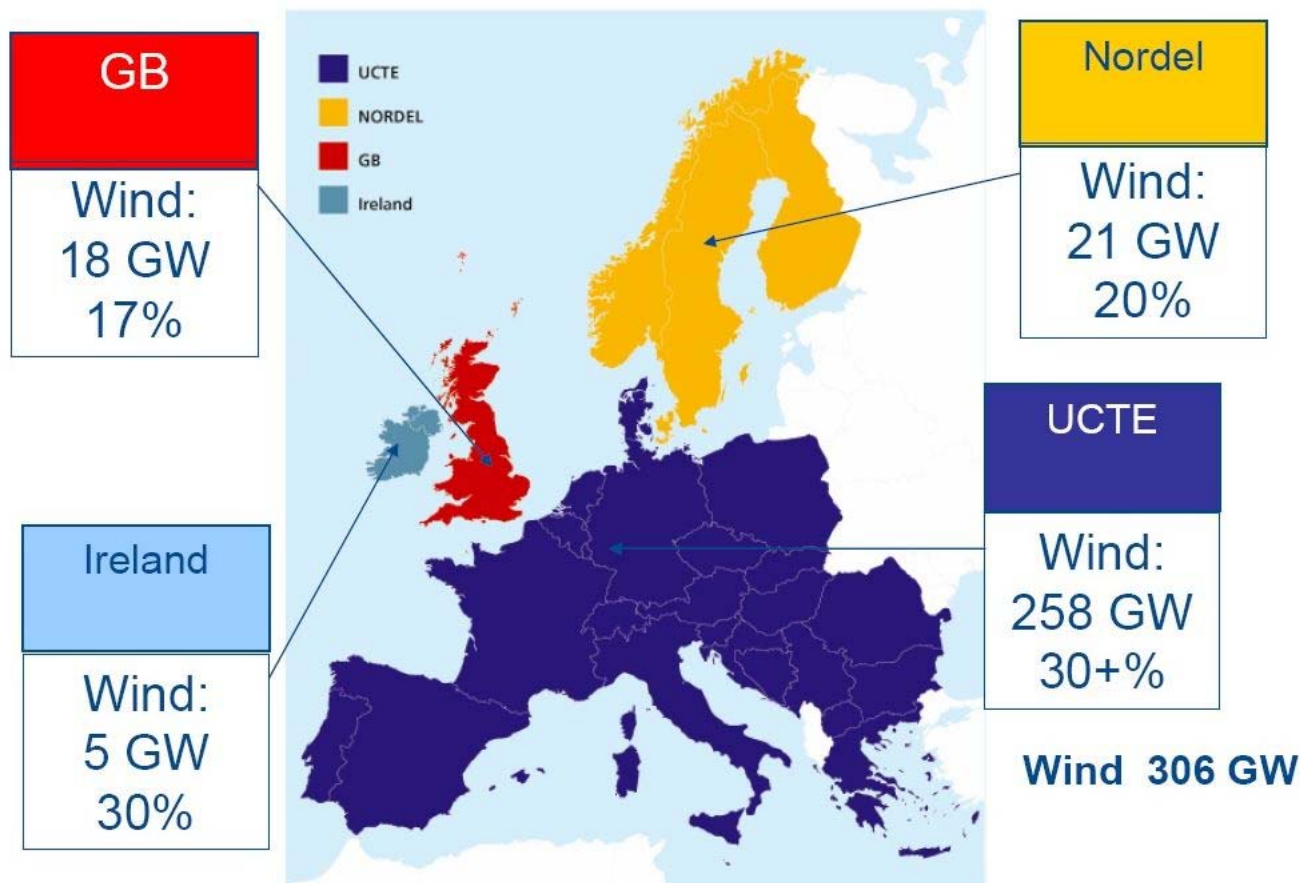
20% renewable by 2020

European spread in wind energy penetration 2005



Wind energy production as fraction of gross electricity consumption
(not corrected for average wind year)

Europe: Distribution of wind power capacity (2030)



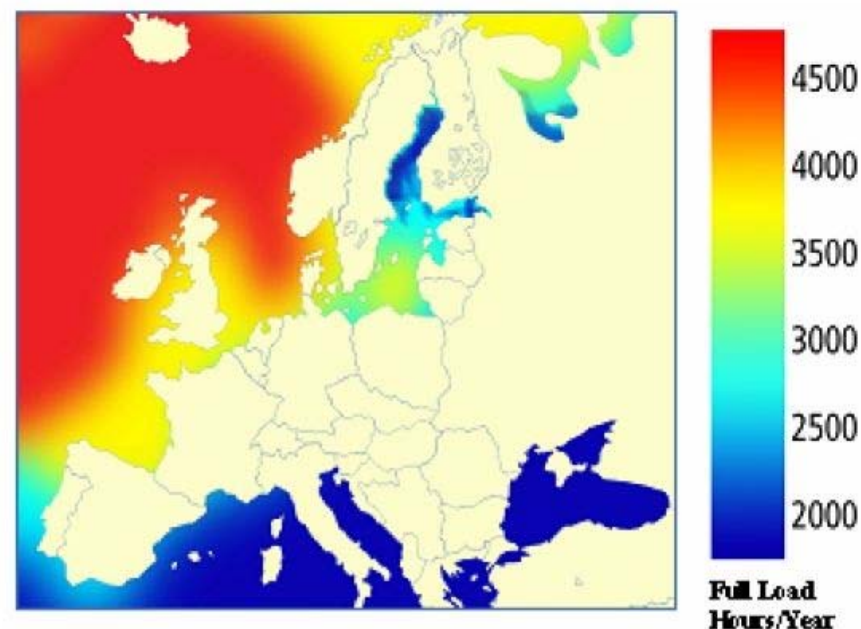
Europe's wind resource

EWEA target

Europe wind power capacity 2030

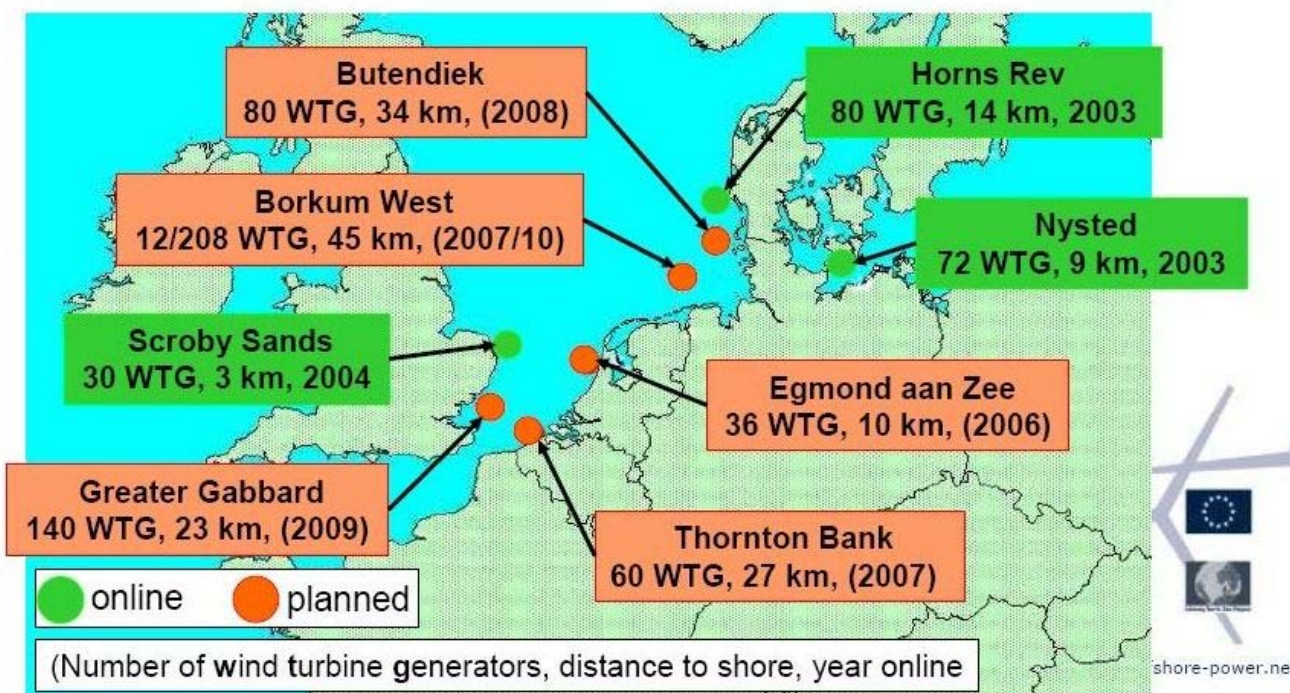
150 GW offshore

150 GW on land



Pushing Offshore Wind Energy Regions (POWER)

Case Study: Analysed Offshore Wind Farms
by dena, Deutsche Windguard and University of Groningen



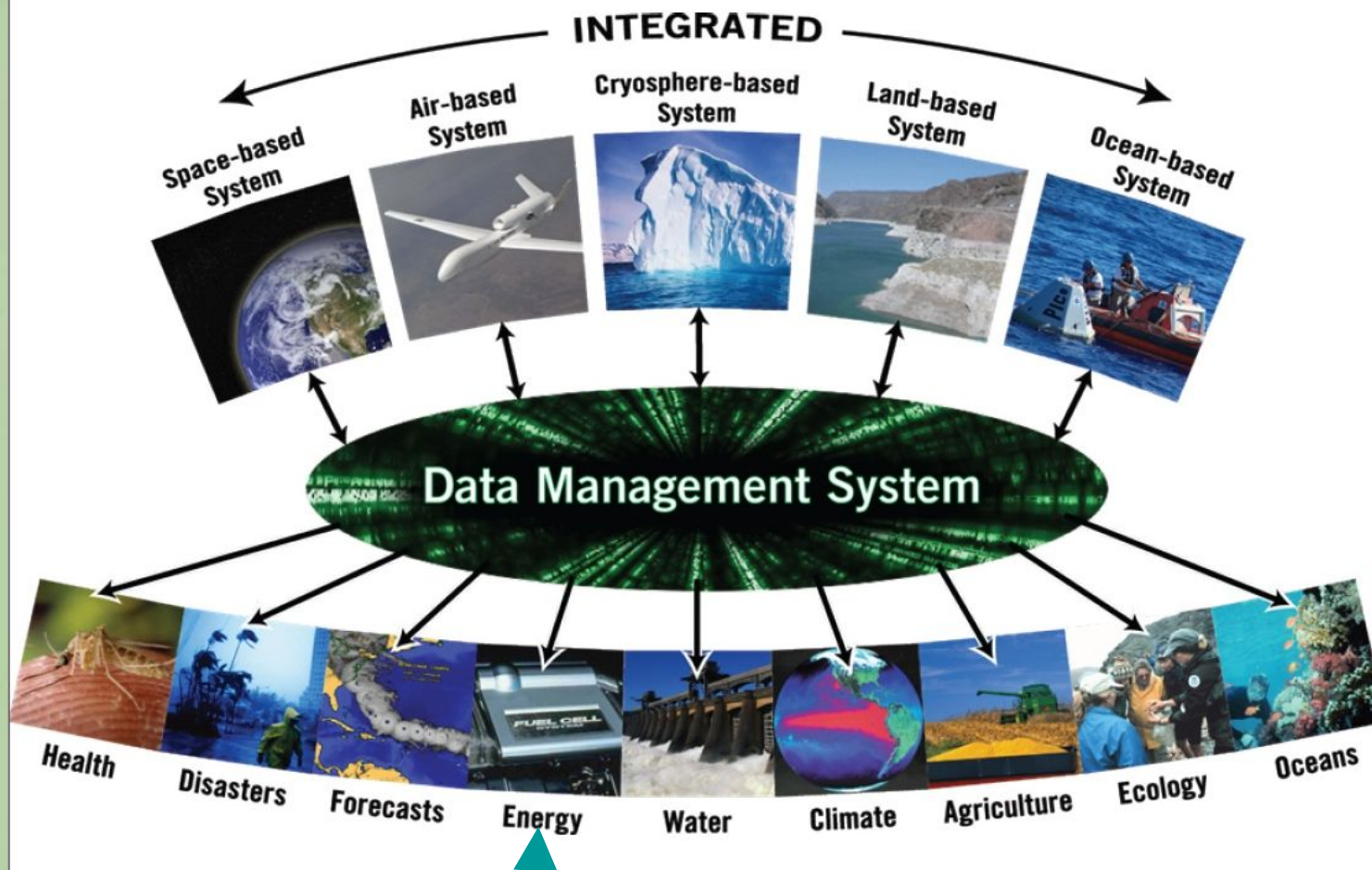
THE 2nd INTER

Horns Rev, Elsam A/S

ENVISAT AND ERS MISSIONS



GEOSS Concept



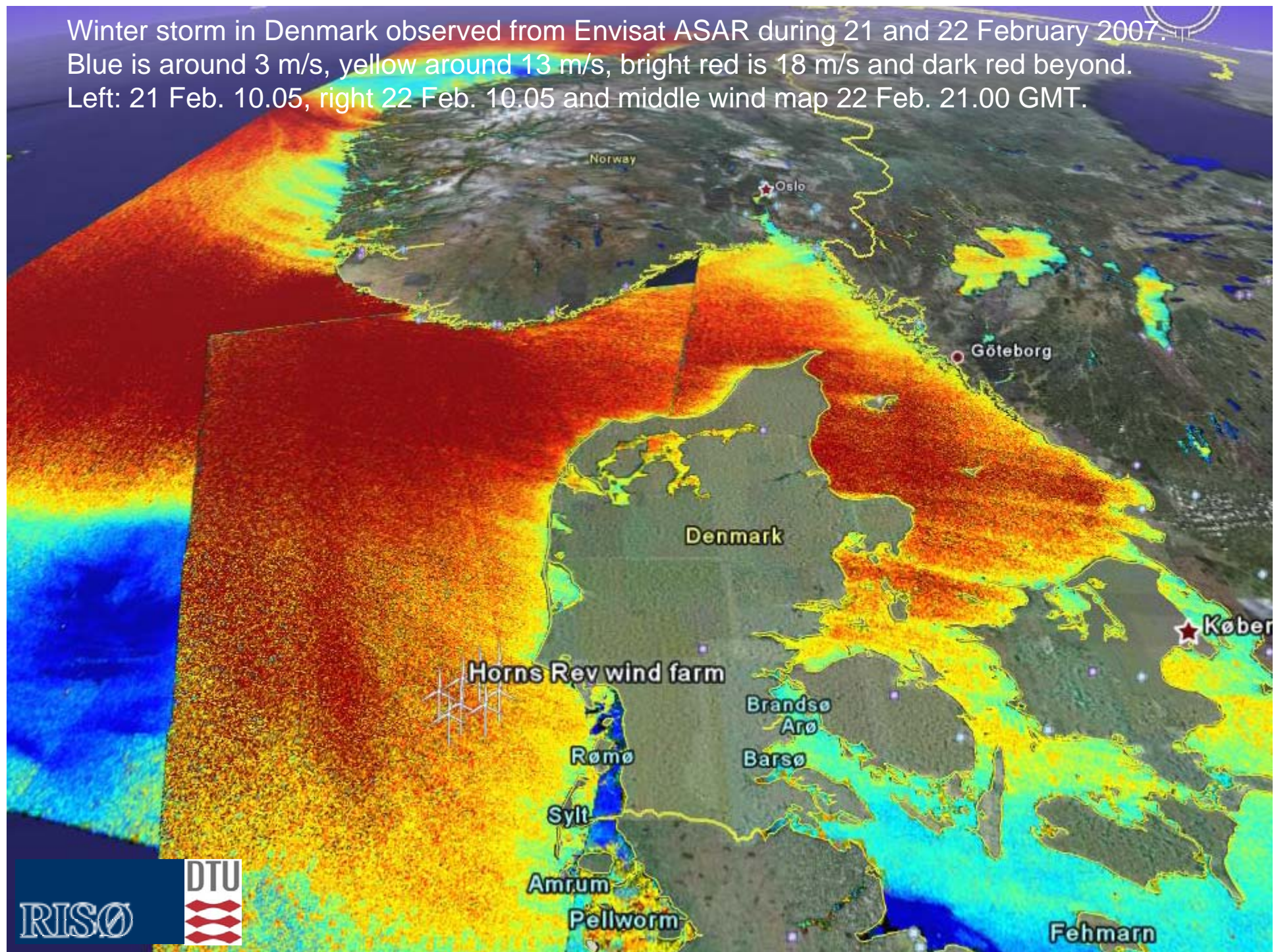


For offshore wind projects, which type of data are you interested in?

1. Wind speed and directions
2. Vertical wind profiles
3. Wind statistics
4. Wind shear
5. Forecast of meteorological conditions
6. Monitoring of meteorological conditions
7. Wave heights

<http://www.geoss-ecp.org>

Winter storm in Denmark observed from Envisat ASAR during 21 and 22 February 2007.
Blue is around 3 m/s, yellow around 13 m/s, bright red is 18 m/s and dark red beyond.
Left: 21 Feb. 10.05, right 22 Feb. 10.05 and middle wind map 22 Feb. 21.00 GMT.



Envisat ASAR images daily
from ESA for the Scandia
SAR project

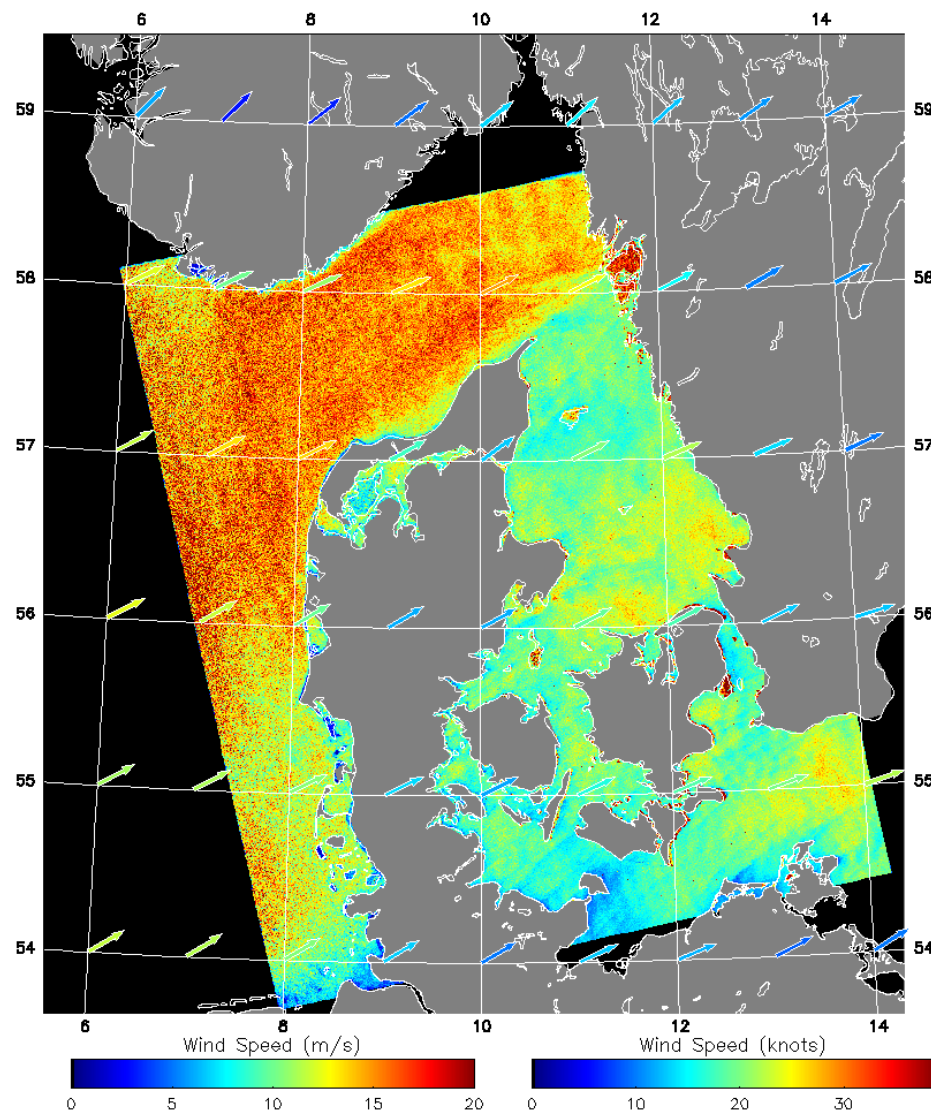
ANSWRS tool (JHU/APL)
Frank Monaldo and
Don Thompson

Wind directions from
atmospheric model
(NOGAPS)

Processing in near-real-
time

On-line presentation at
www.risoe.dk

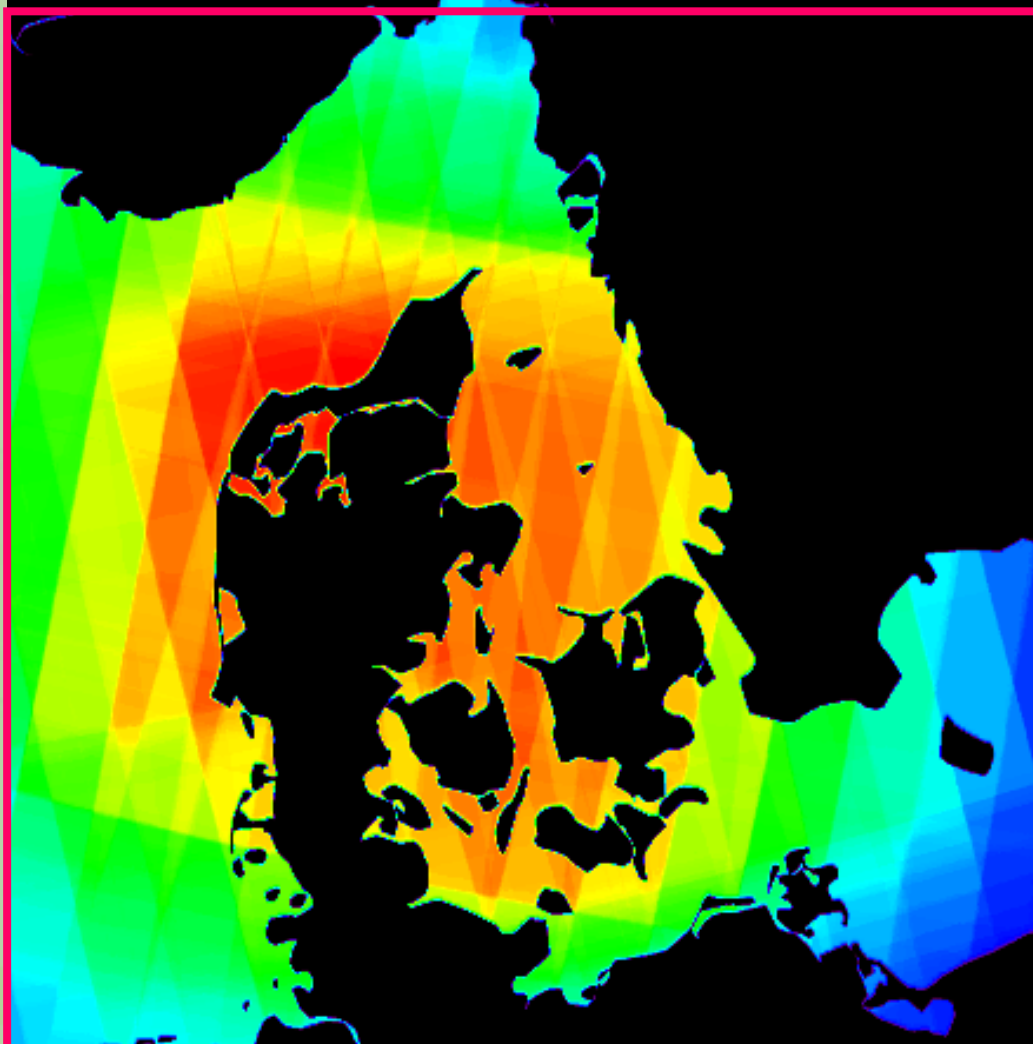
_WSM_1PNPDK20070115_205407_000000852054_00401_25505_8631.N1 with NOGAPS Wind Directi



Number of samples
200
150
100
50
0

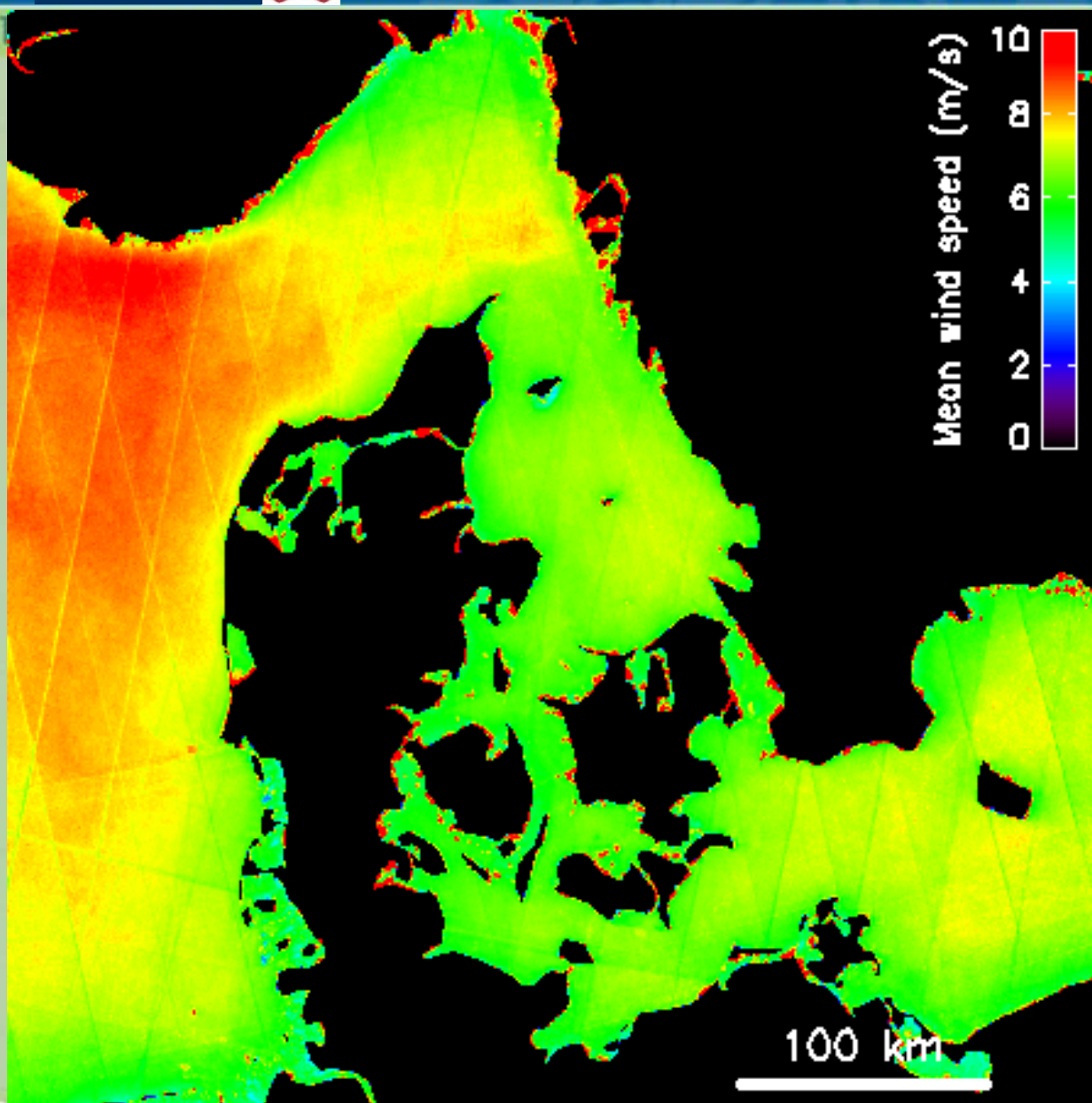
2008

MISSIONS

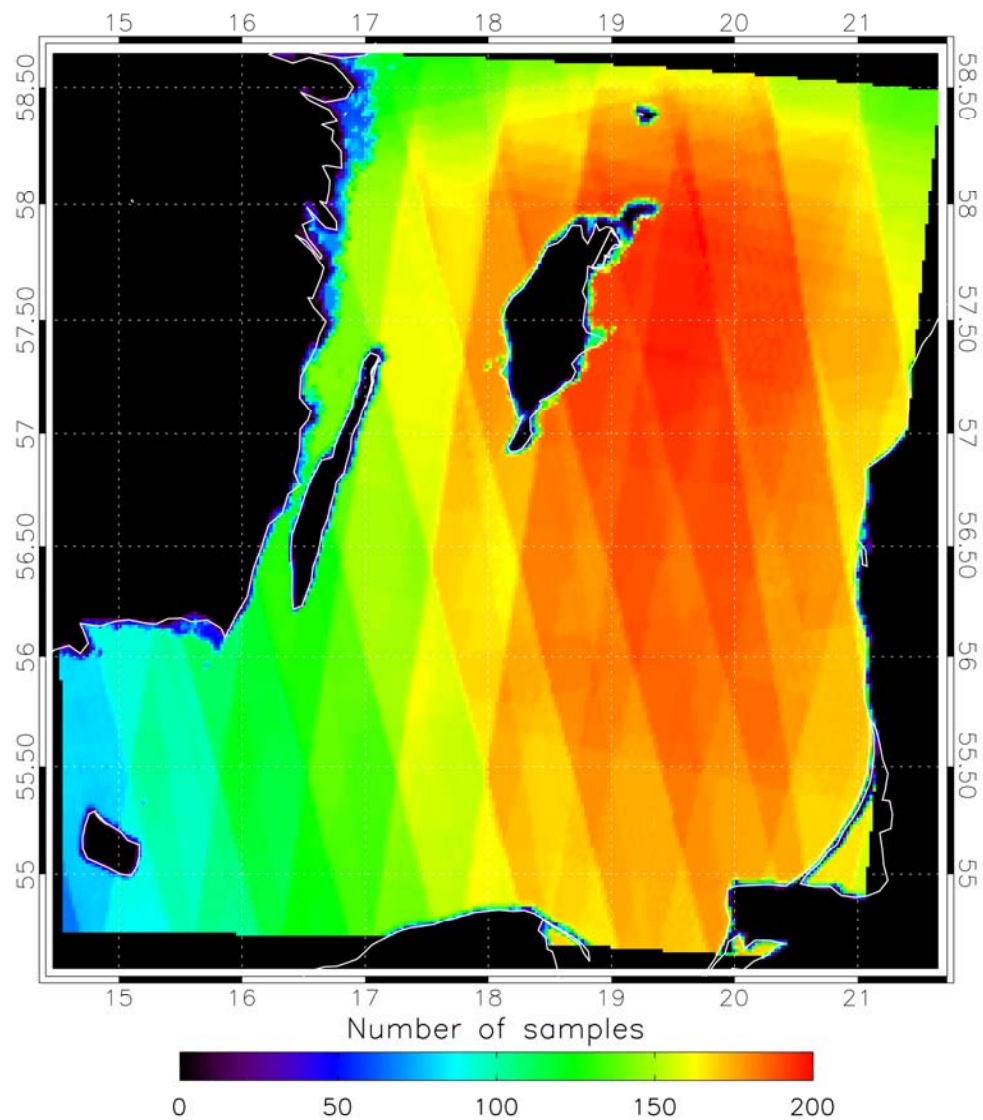


100 km

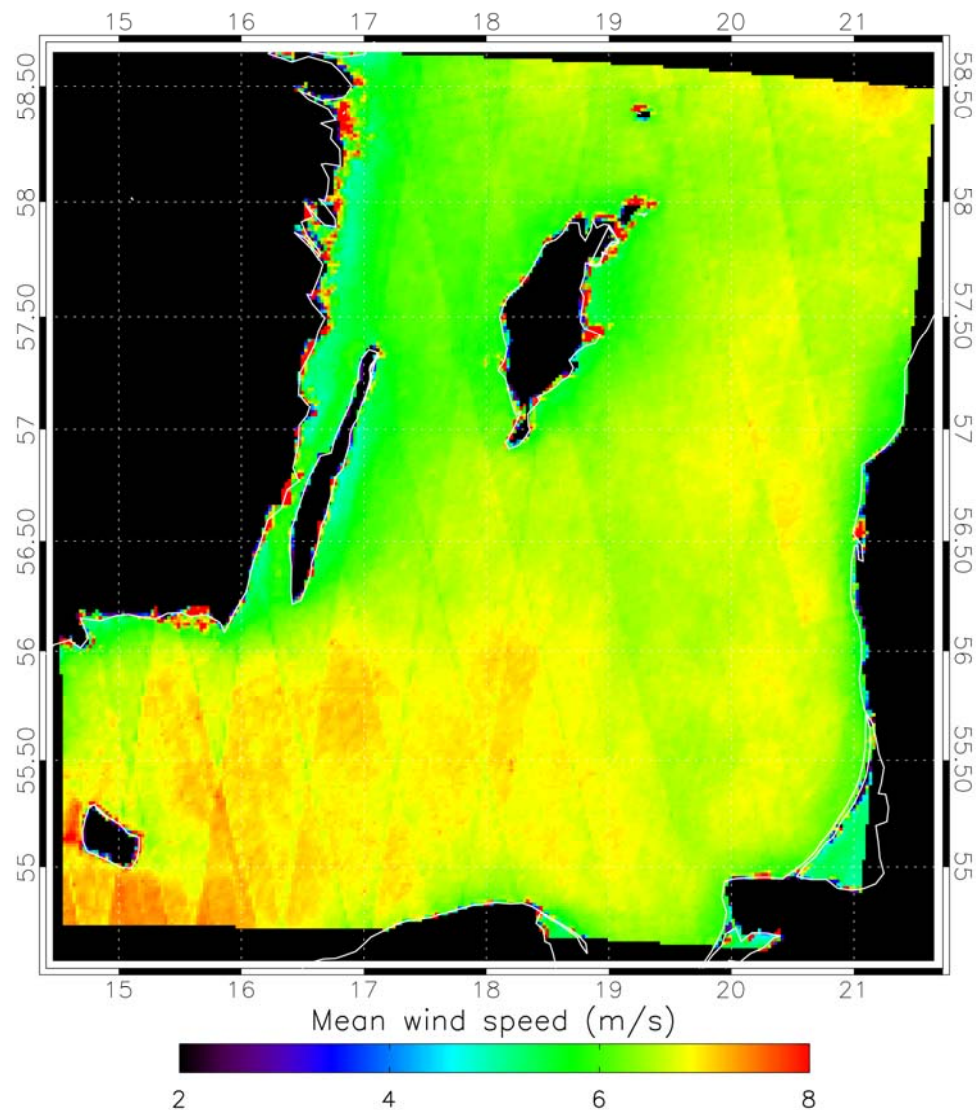
SAT AND ERS MISSIONS

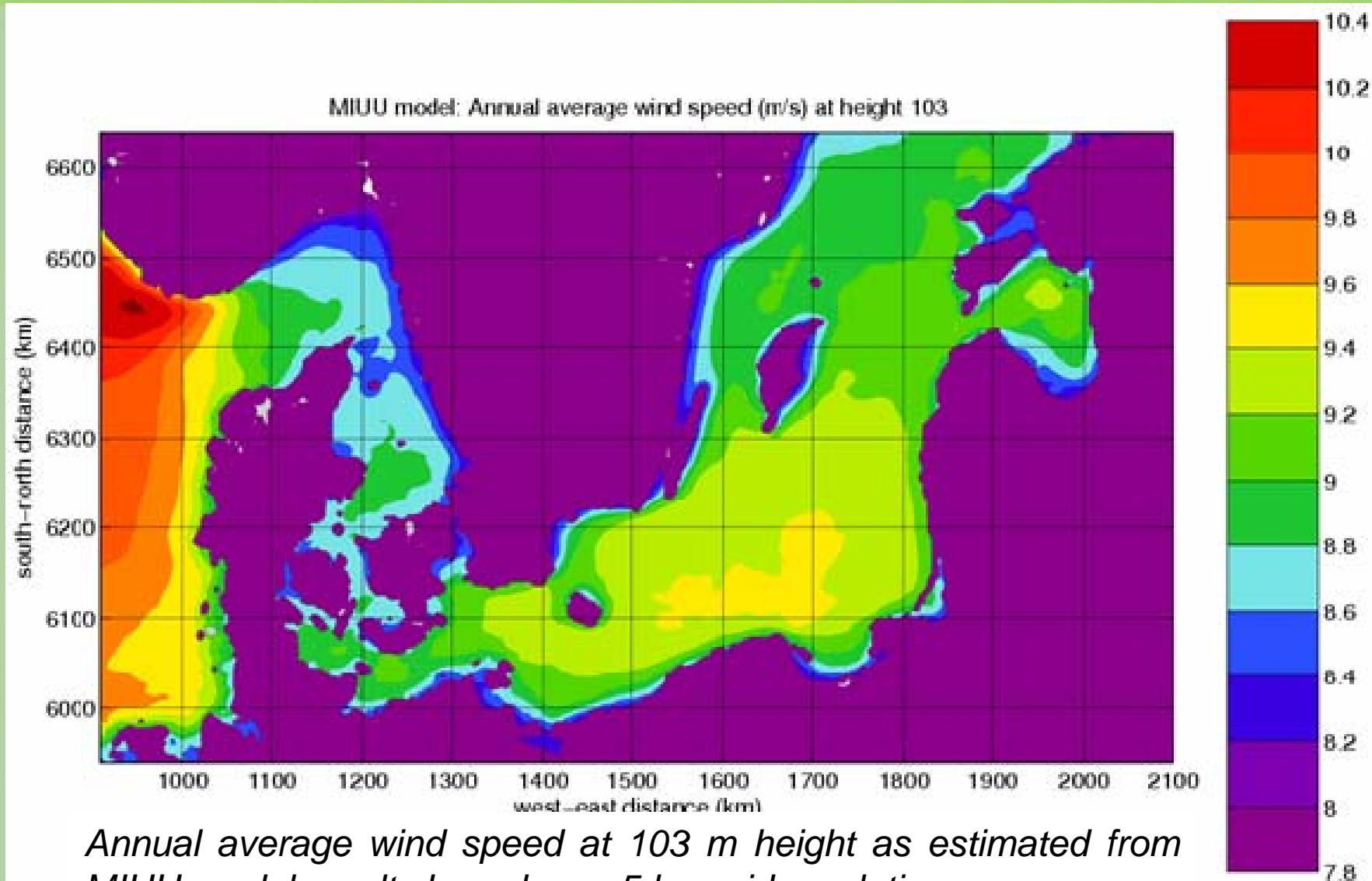


Envisat
ASAR WSM
239 maps



Envisat
ASAR WSM
239 maps





Annual average wind speed at 103 m height as estimated from MIUU-model results based on a 5 km grid resolution.

Courtesy: Hans Bergström, Uppsala University

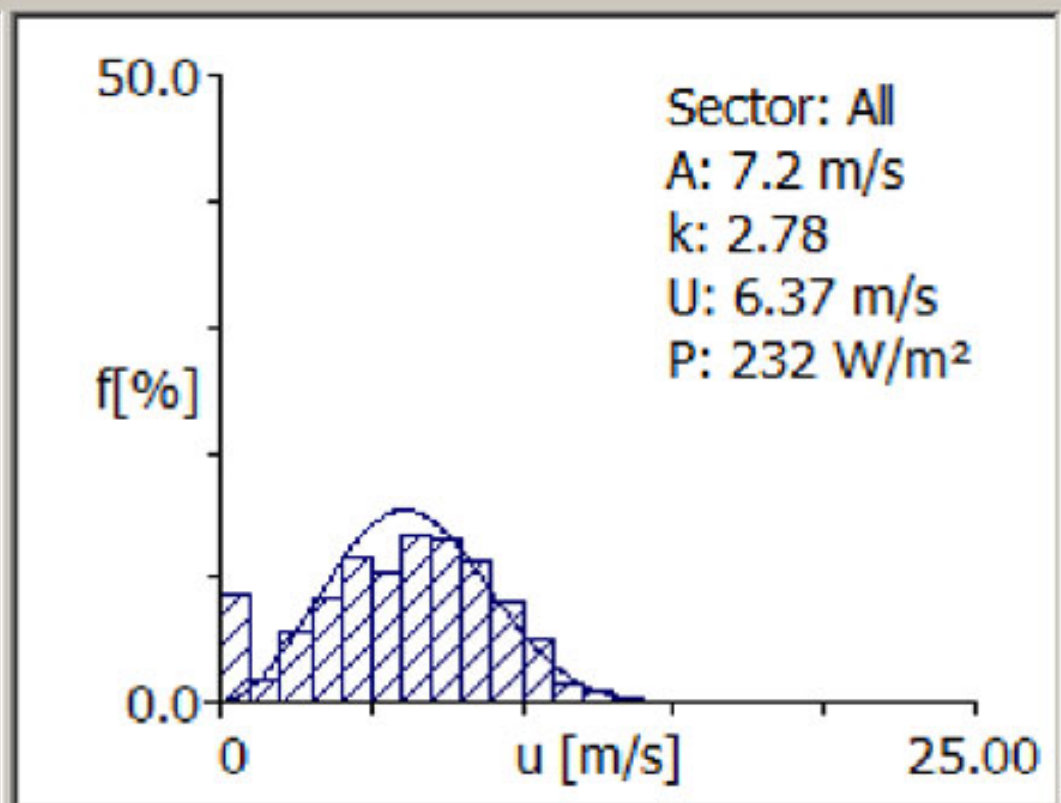
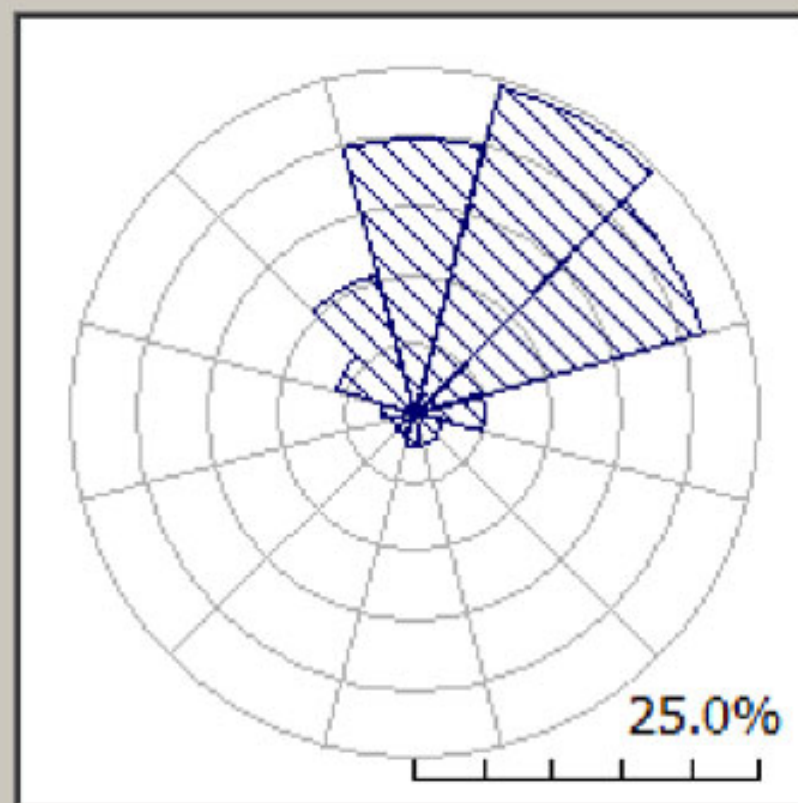


'Fuerteventura' Observed wind climate

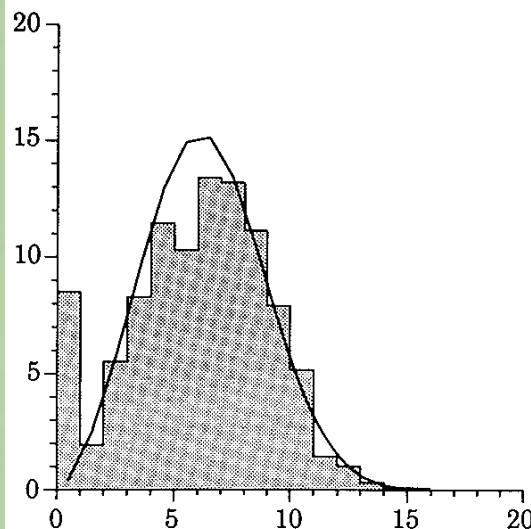


Fuerteventura, Spain, 1972-82

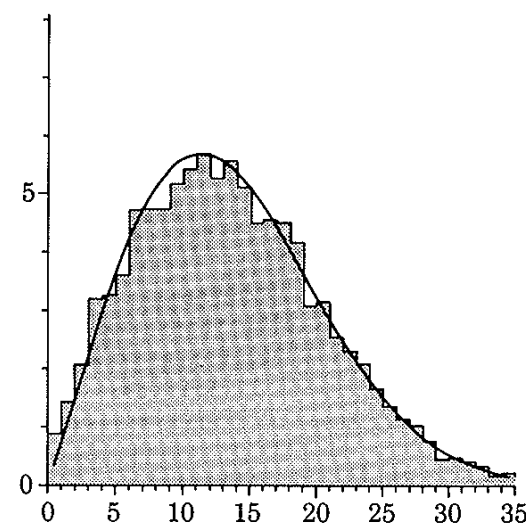
Data from 6 metres a.g.l. Latitude: 28.45, Longitude: -13.85



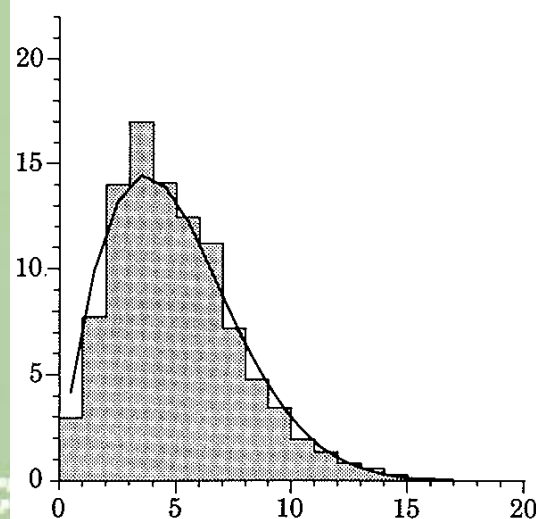
Fuerteventura Canary Islands, Spain
 $A = 7.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $k = 2.78$



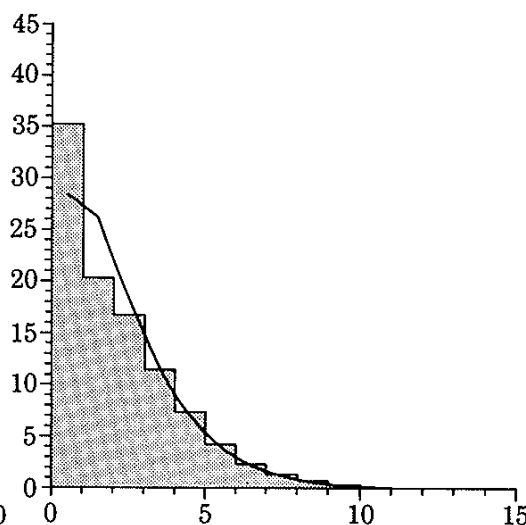
Snaefell, UK
 $A = 15.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $k = 2.08$



Schiphol, The Netherlands
 $A = 5.6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $k = 1.83$



Mont de Marsan, France
 $A = 2.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $k = 1.24$



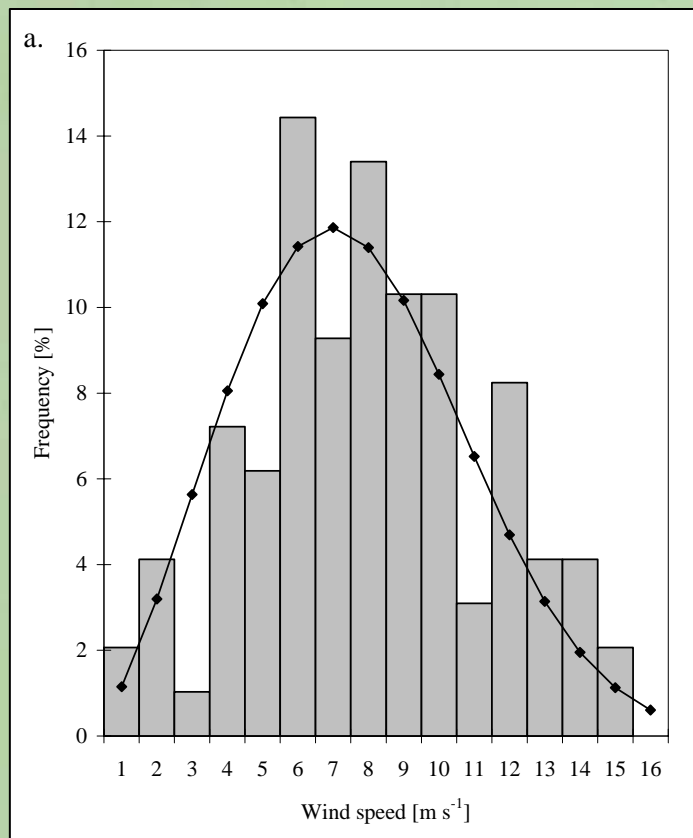
Weibull fitting:

A = scale parameter

k = shape parameter

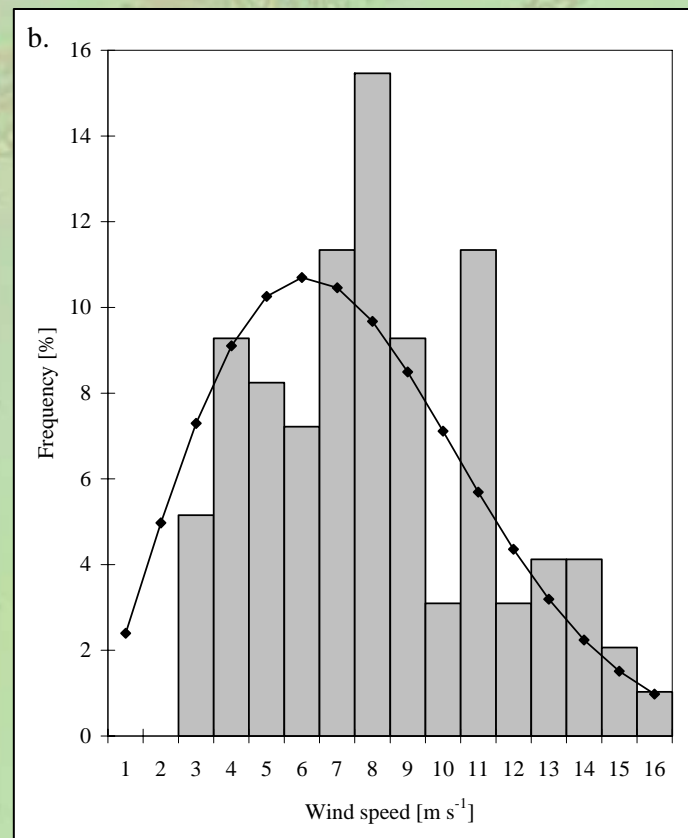
From
 The European Wind Atlas,
 Risø DTU

Meteorological mast wind speeds



$U = 7.6 \text{ m/s}$ $E = 422 \text{ W/m}^2$

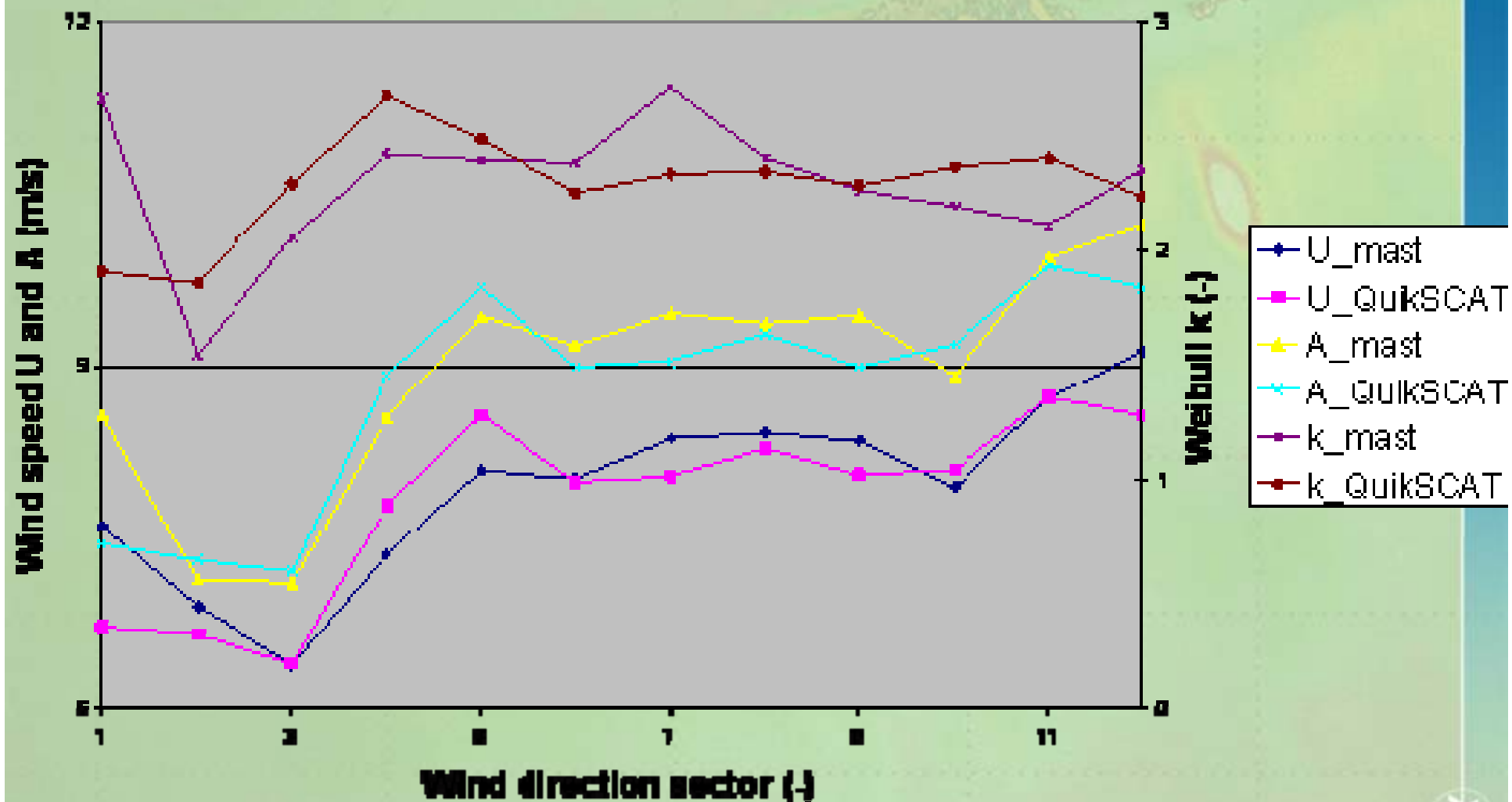
SAR wind speeds



$U = 7.3 \text{ m/s}$ $E = 421 \text{ W/m}^2$

Horns Rev Lightship, 1962-80 (European Wind Atlas): $U = 7.3 \text{ m/s}$ $E = 456 \text{ W/m}^2$

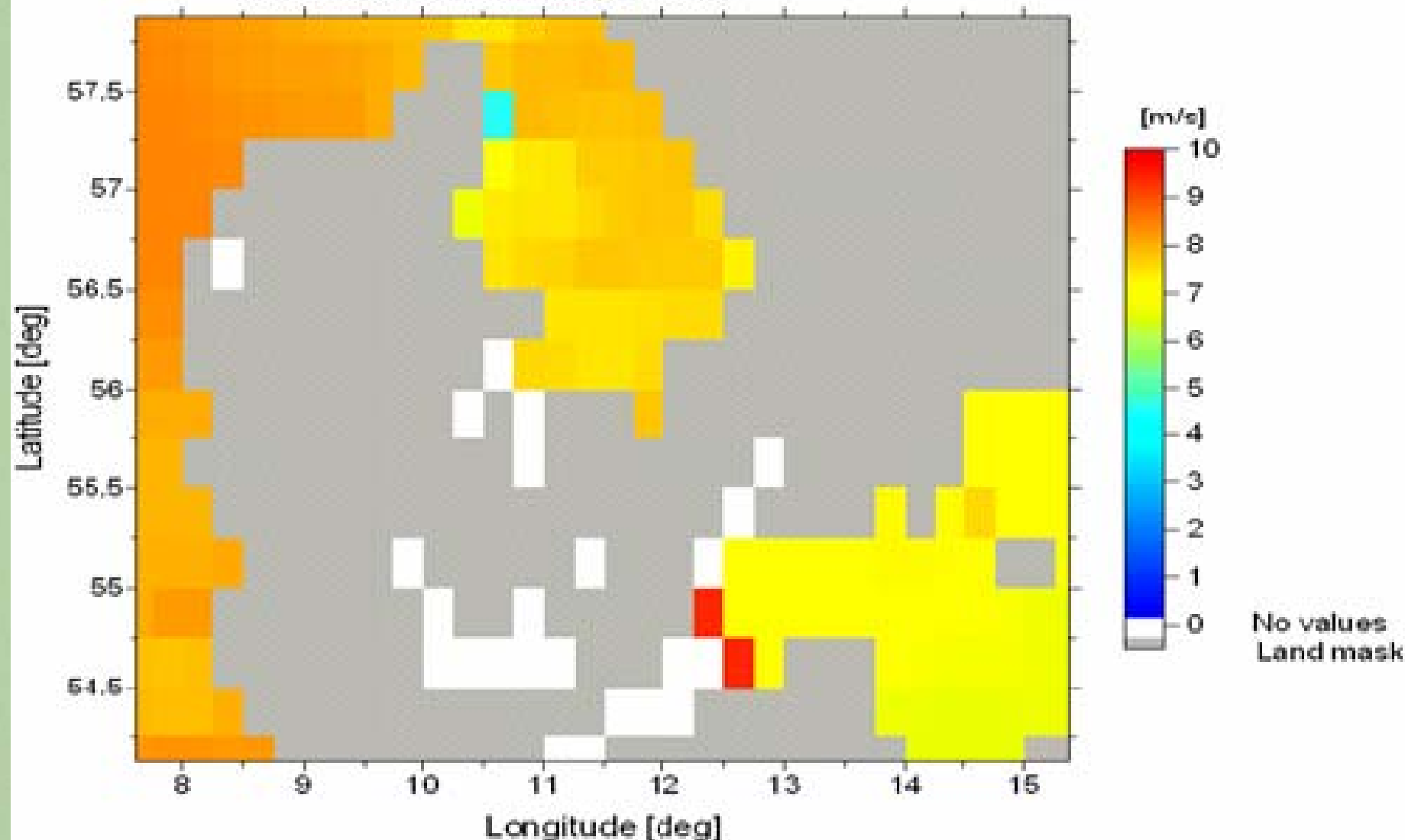
Comparison mast and QuikSCAT at Horns Rev



Courtesy of mast data: DONG energy A/S.

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QuikScat average wind speeds 19990719 to 20060831
around Denmark. All wind directions.





RISØ



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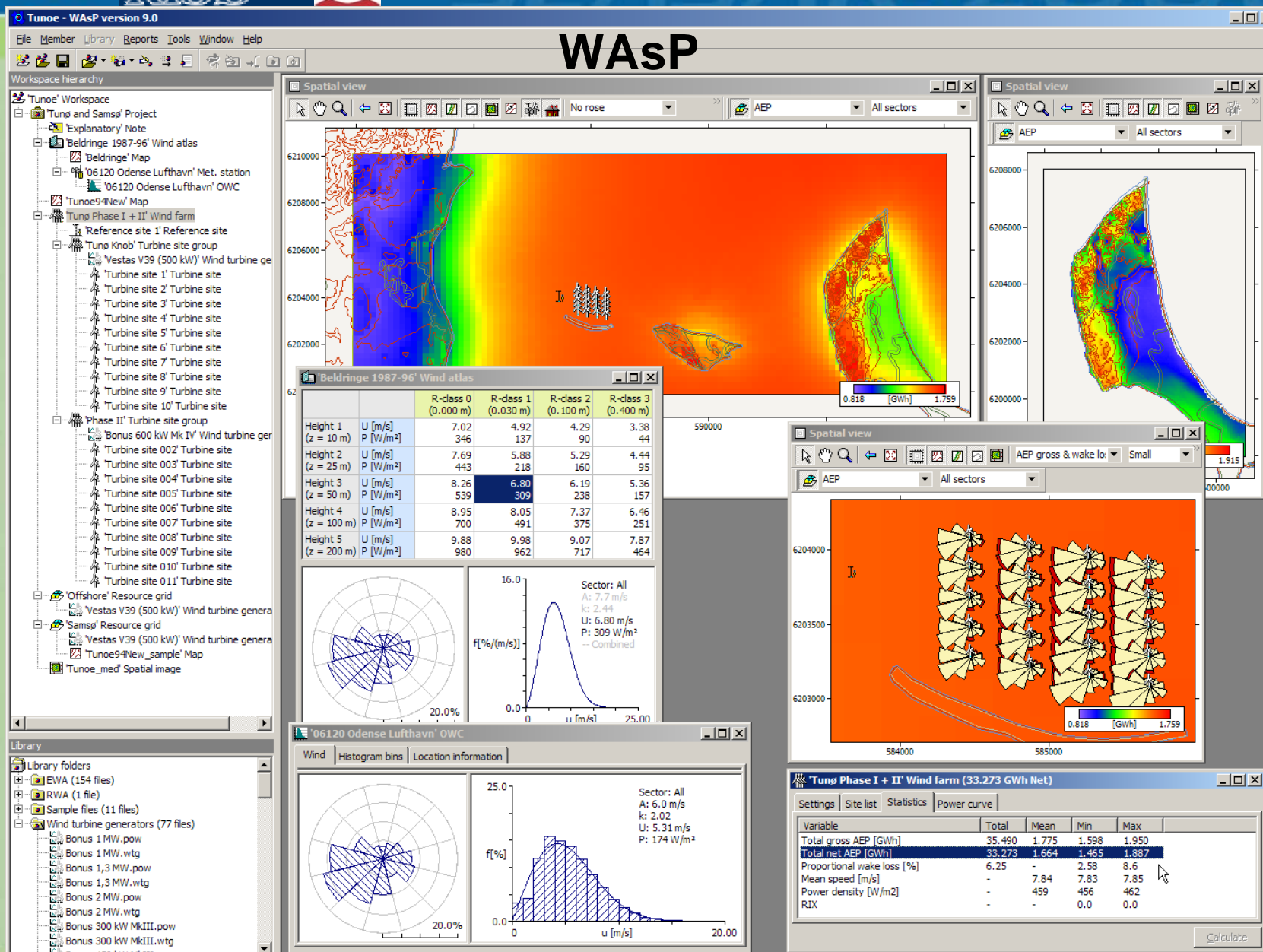
THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ADVANCES IN SAR OCEANOGRAPHY FROM ENVISAT AND ERS MISSIONS

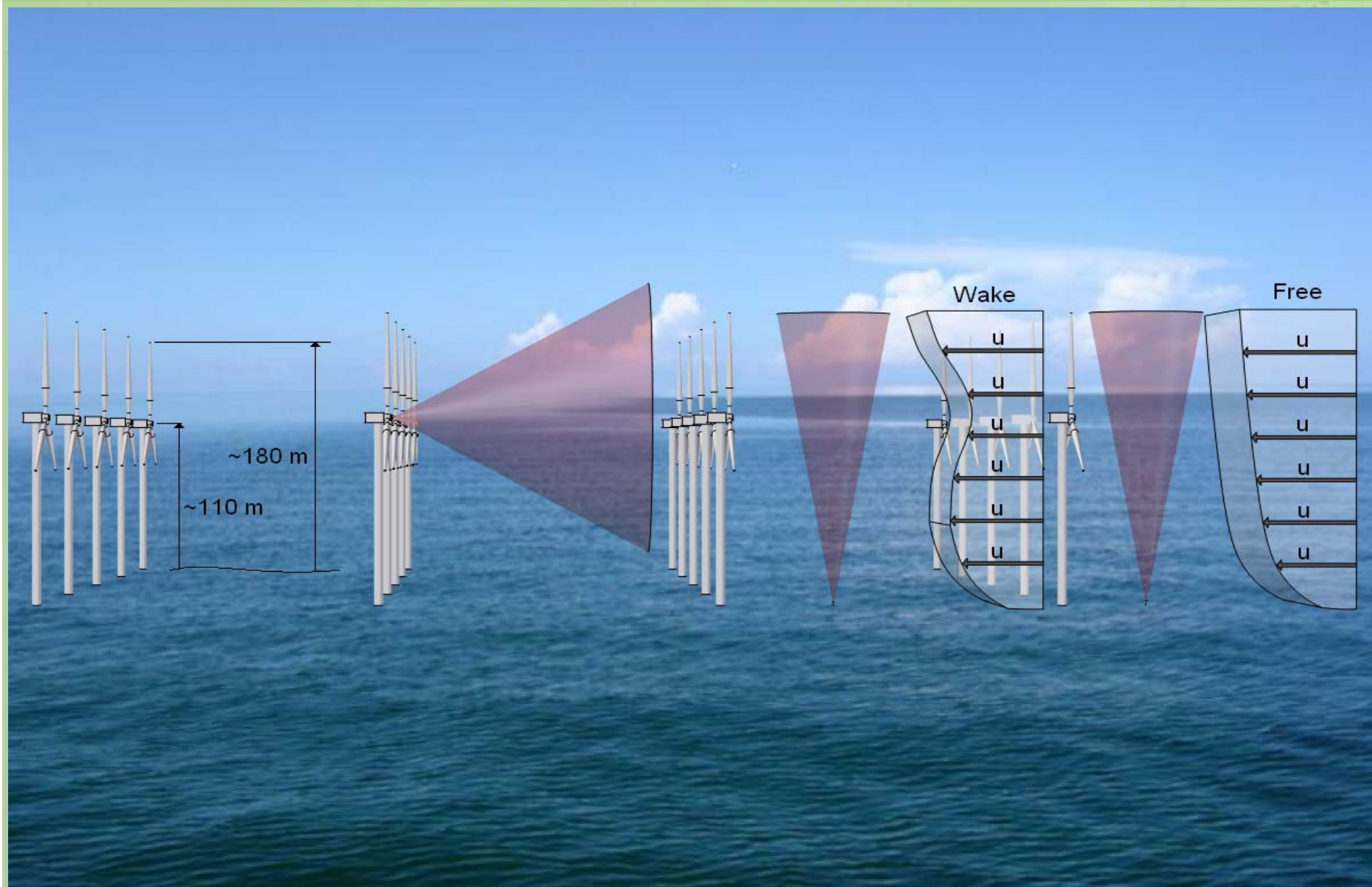


European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne

21 - 25 January 2008 - ESA ESRIIN - Frascati - Rome - Italy

the
Living Planet





Wind turbines: growing sizes

Size of average wind turbine installed in 2006:
1.4 MW (ES) - 1.8 MW (DE)

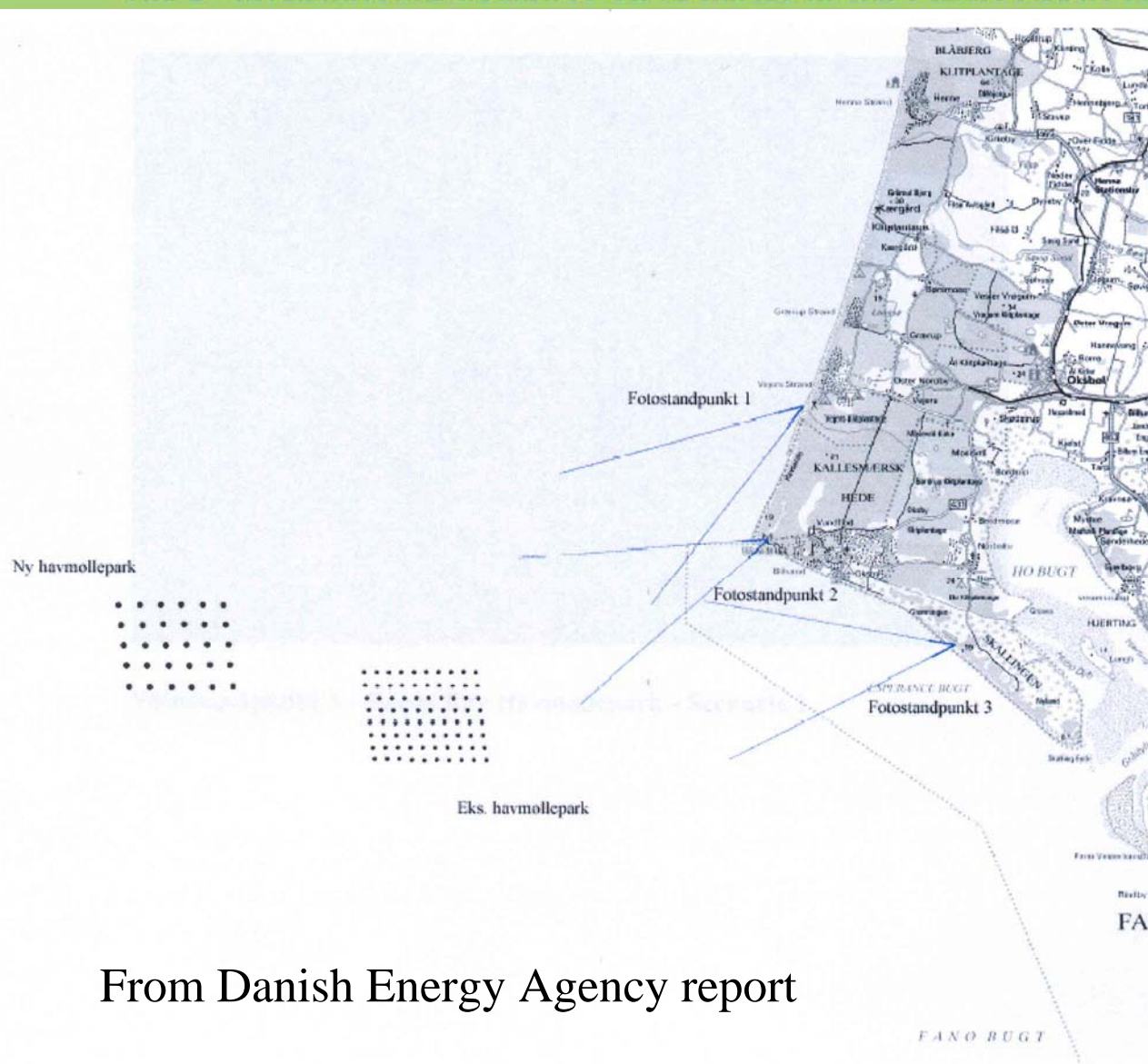
80% of 2006 market
between 1MW and
2.5 MW



Significant height agl:
between 100 and 200 m

Andrew Garrad, 2006

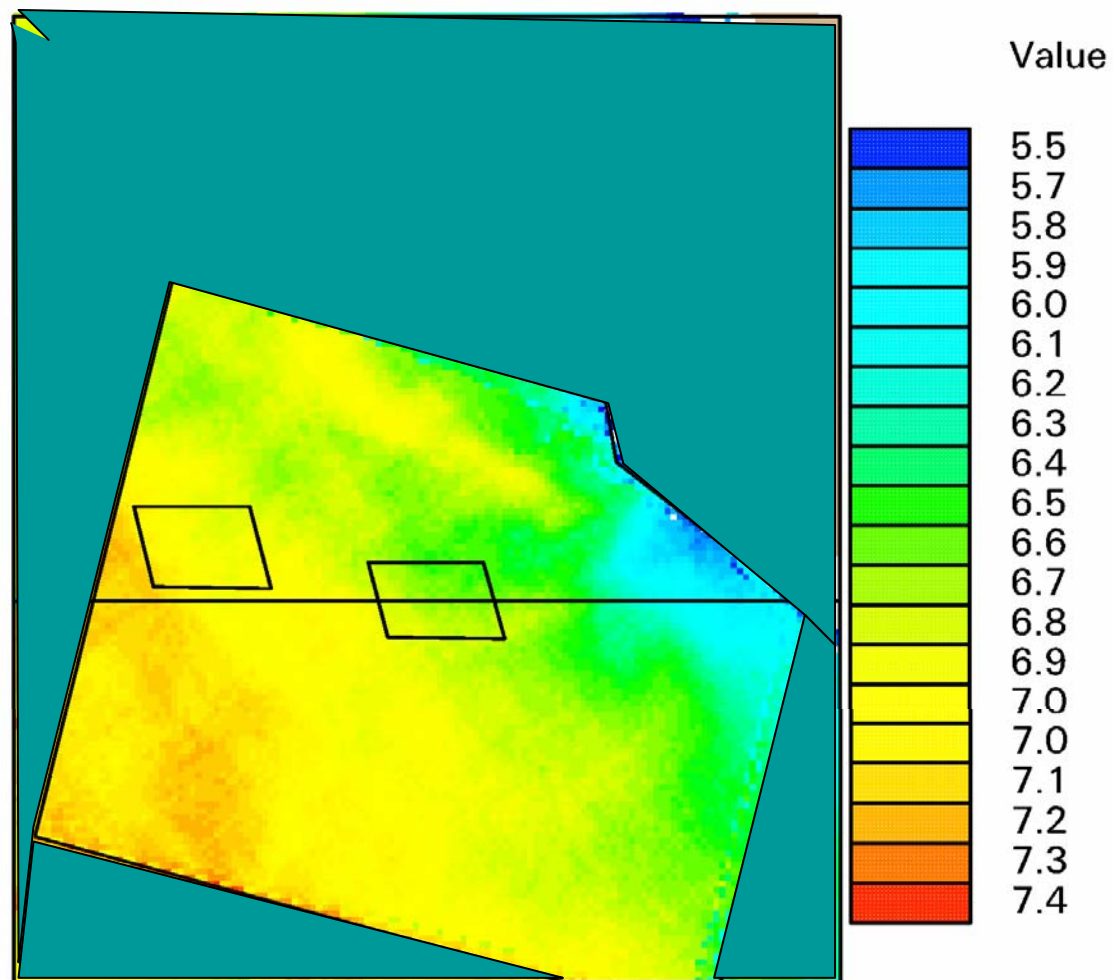
History of wind



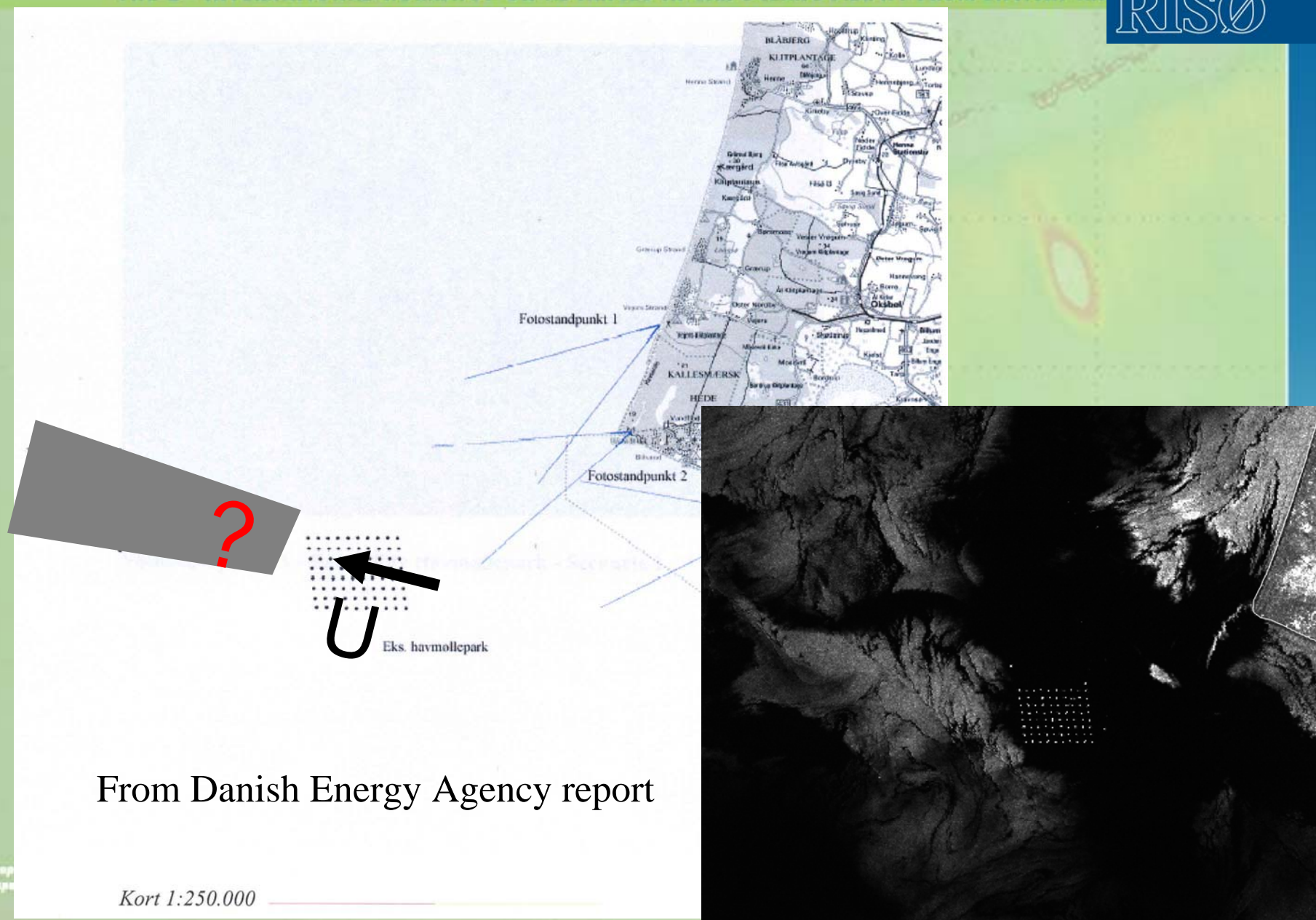
From Danish Energy Agency report

Horns Rev, Denmark (before wind farm construction)

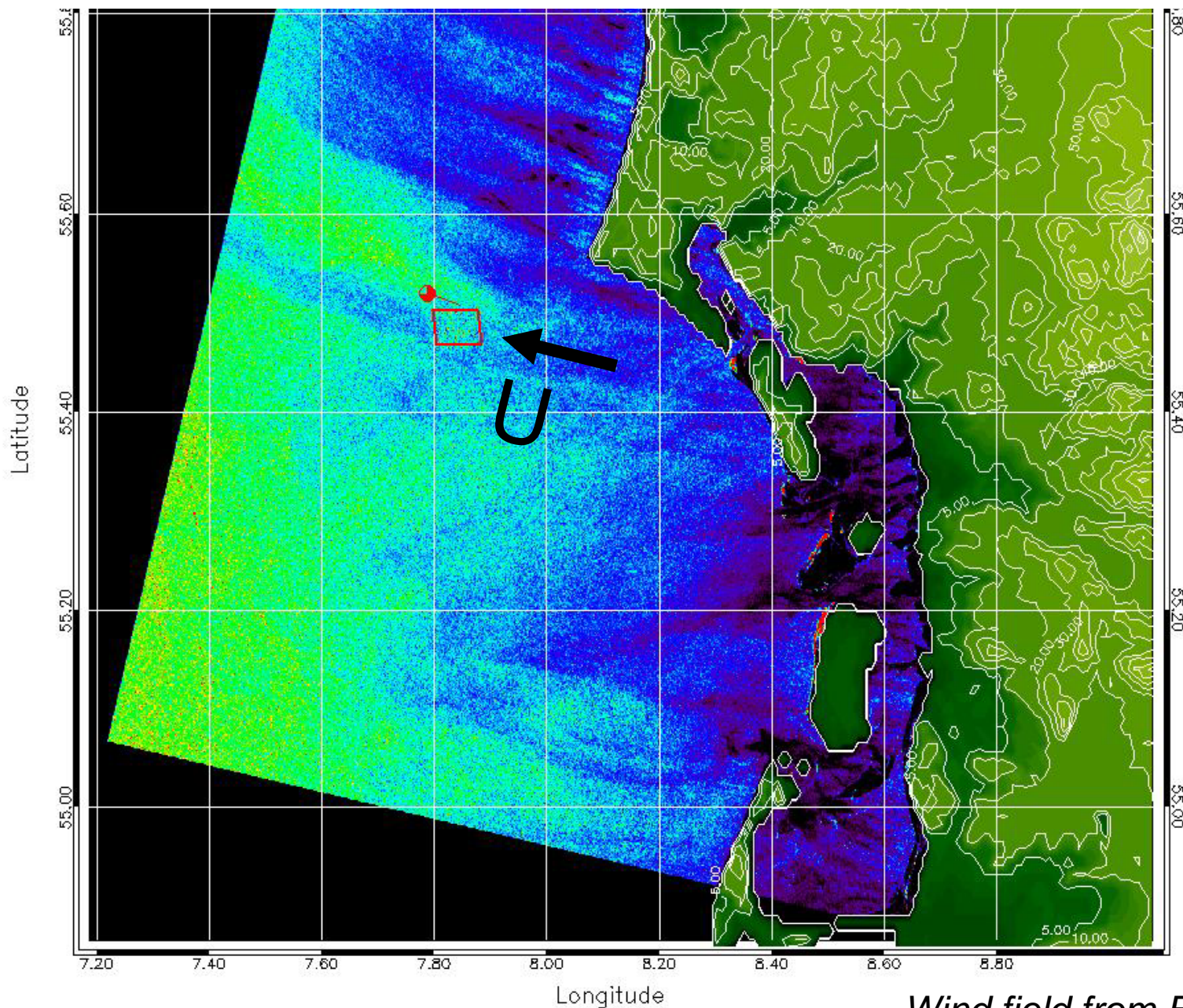
Wind speed (m/s)



Mean wind speed from 30 ERS-2 SAR wind maps



From Danish Energy Agency report



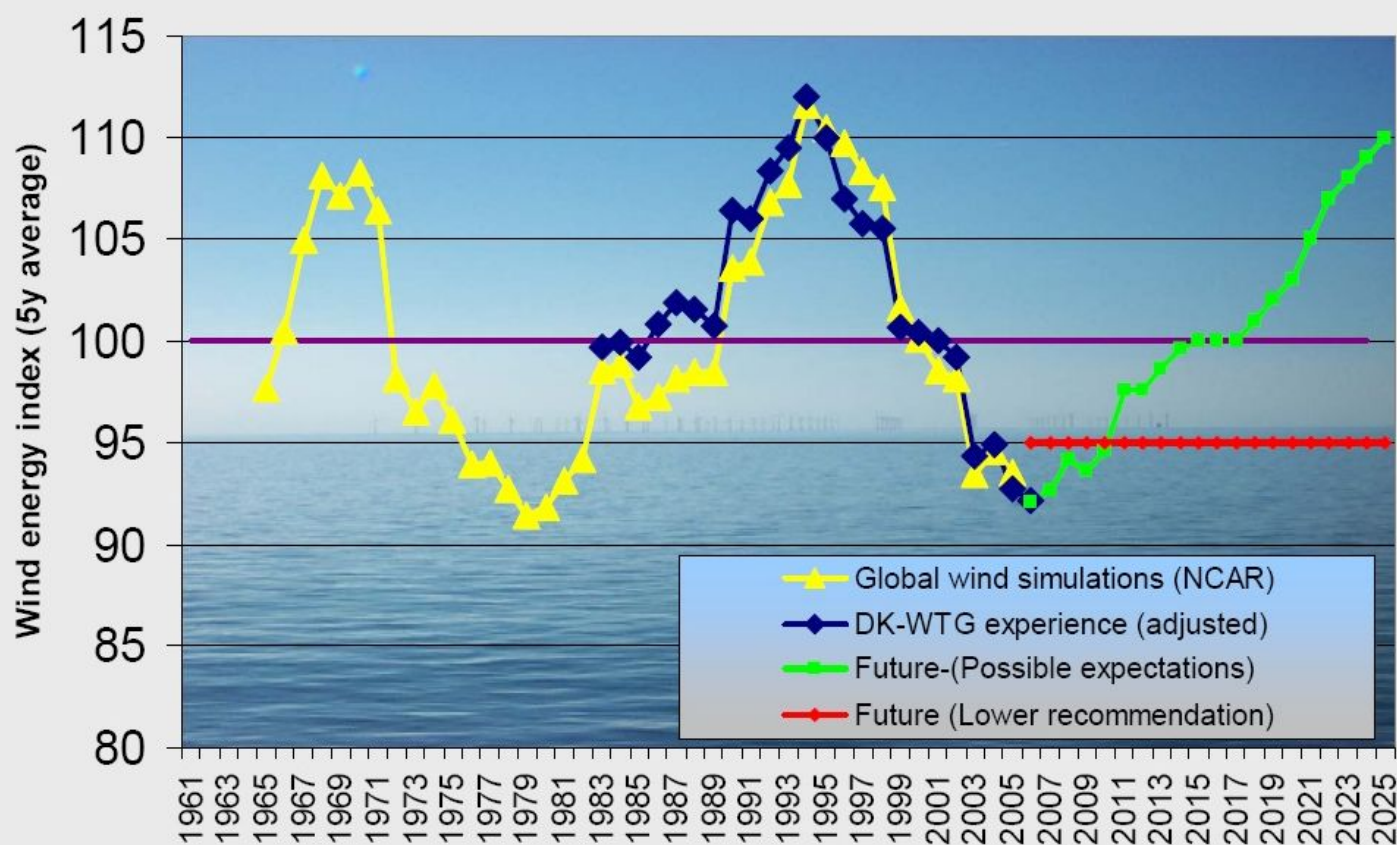
Climate change?

Predict 20 years for business



Wind index variations in Denmark

Wind energy production level in Denmark - based on
EMD-index ver. 2006, adjusted 8% up relative to previous version



EMD

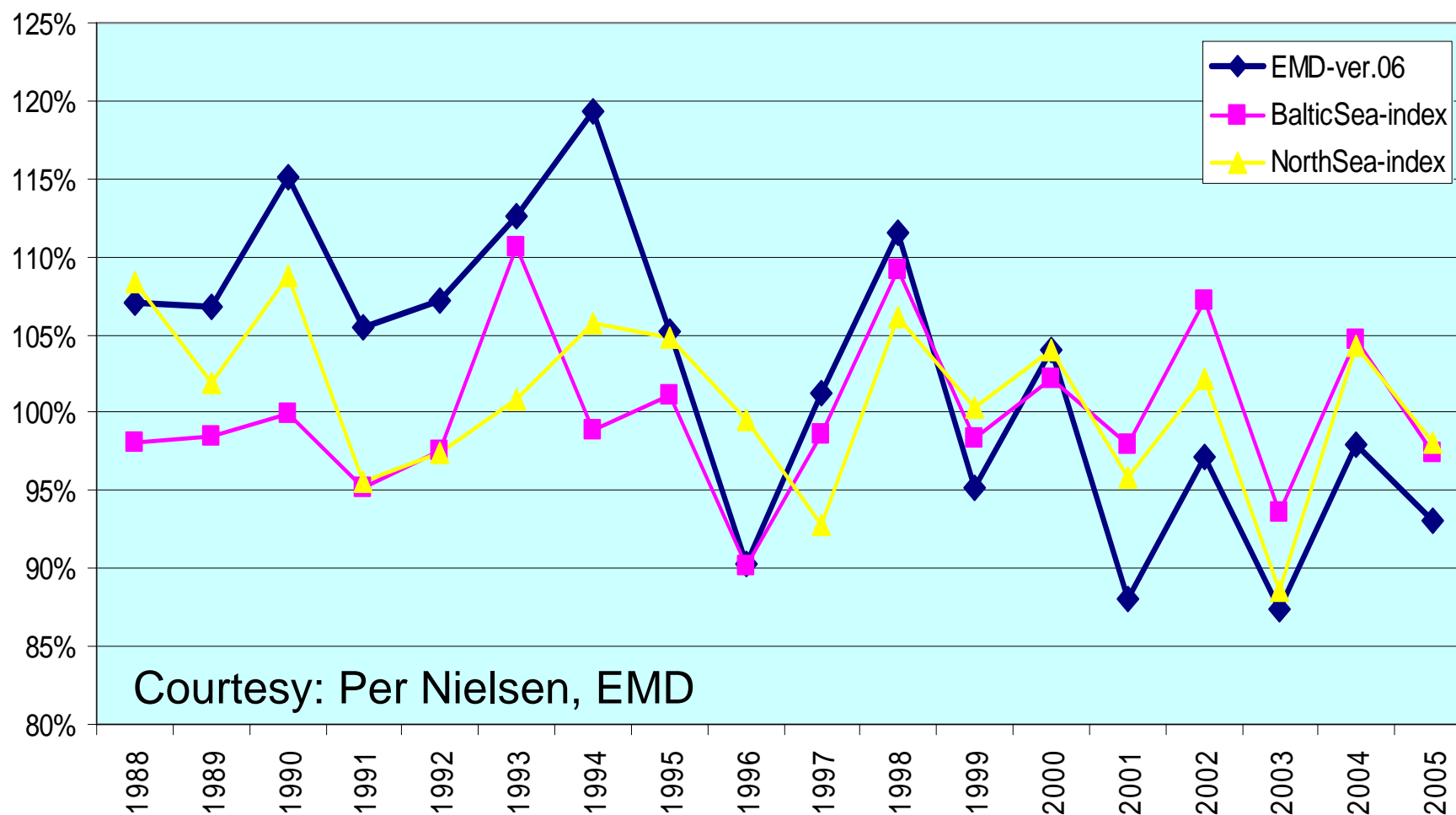
Courtesy: Per Nielsen, EMD

Wind-index for wind power production

$$\text{Windindex} = \frac{\text{Actual_monthly_production}}{\text{Longterm_monthly_production}}$$



Windindex comparisons to SSM/I 18 years of data



Courtesy: Per Nielsen, EMD

Summary

Advantages:

- Mapping spatial variations offshore
- Several space platforms
- Operational wind mapping

Limitations:

- Temporal resolution (improving)
- Accuracy (for feasibility acceptable)

